

TODAY'S MARKET QUOTATIONS

Local and Foreign

Chicago and New York markets furnished by E. W. Wagner & Co., members Chicago Board of Trade; grain, provisions, stocks and cotton; private wires to all financial centers. Correspondents on the New York Stock and Cotton Exchanges. Tri-City office in suite 309, Best building, Phone Rock Island 330.

Chicago Markets

Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Close
May	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2-B
July	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2-A
Sep.	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2-A
Corn			
May	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2-B
July	64 1/2	64 1/2	64
Sep.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64
Oats			
May	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2-B
July	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2-B
Sep.	36	36	35 1/2-A
Pork			
May	19.55	19.55	19.35-N
July	19.55	19.55	19.67-19.75-B
Sep.	19.55	19.55	19.67-19.75-B
Lard			
May	9.57	9.52	9.77-9.85-A
July	10.05	10.05	9.92-10.00
Ribs			
May	10.85	10.87	10.77-10.80-B
July	11.05	11.05	11.00-B

Chicago Cash Grain

Wheat—No. 2, r.	No. 2, w.	No. 3, r.	No. 3, w.
92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
No. 1, r.	No. 1, w.	No. 2, r.	No. 2, w.
94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
No. 3, r.	No. 3, w.	No. 4, r.	No. 4, w.
93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
No. 1, w.	No. 2, w.	No. 3, w.	No. 4, w.
93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
No. 3, w.	No. 4, w.	No. 1, d.	No. 2, d.
93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
No. 2, d.	No. 3, d.	No. 4, d.	No. 1, d.
93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2

Liverpool Cable

Wheat opened 1/2 off, 1/4 up; closed 1/2 up.

Chicago Receipts

Today	Contract
Wheat	77
oCrn	70
Oats	61

Northwest Cars

To	Last	Last
Minneapolis	161	77
Duluth	10	9
Winnipeg	140	134

Chicago Estimates Tomorrow

Wheat	Corn	Oats
32	59	62

Primary Movement

Receipts	Shipments
Wheat today	379,000
Year ago	351,000
Corn today	311,000
Year ago	334,000

Chicago Live Stock

Opening Market.

Hogs, 26,000. Left over, 3,634. 5c lower than yesterday's average. Mixed, \$8.25@8.50. Good, \$8.40@8.55. Rough, \$8.20@8.35. Light, \$8.25@8.50.

Cattle 19,000. 10c lower.

Sheep, 24,000. Steady.

Nine O'clock Market.

Hogs 5 to 10c lower than yesterday's average. Estimates: Hogs, 19,000; cattle, 4,000; sheep, 15,000. Mixed, \$8.25@8.55. Good, \$8.40@8.50. Rough, \$8.15@8.35. Light, \$8.25@8.55. Pigs, \$8.40@8.55. Bulk, \$8.40@8.50.

Cattle 10c lower. Heaves, \$7.25@9.35. Stockers, \$6.50@8.15. Calves, \$7.00@8.75. Cows, \$3.75@8.25. Texans, \$7.00@8.50.

Sheep steady at \$4.50@6.40. Lambs, \$5.75@8.25.

Closing Market.

Hogs weak; 5c lower than early, and 10c to 15c lower than yesterday's average. Mixed \$8.20@8.55, good \$8.35@8.50, rough \$8.15@8.30, light \$8.20@8.55. Cattle weak and 10c lower.

Sheep steady.

Southwest Receipts.

Hogs, Cattle, Sheep.

Kansas City 9,000 4,000 15,000

Omaha 10,500 4,000 4,500

Local Markets

April 29.—Following are the wholesale quotations on the local market today:

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Eggs, per dozen 18c

Butter, dairy, pound 23c

Butter, creamery, pound 27c

Butter, packing, pound 18c

Vegetables.

Parsley, bunch 34c

Cucumbers, hot house 10c@12 1/2

Lettuce, pound 15c

Potatoes, bushel 78c

Cabbage, pound, new 24c

Texas onions, pound 6c

Green onions, per doz. bunches 20c

Rhubarb, per doz. bunches 18c

Asparagus, per lb. 18c

Parsnips 70c

Carrots 75c

Poultry.

Old cocks (very scarce) 8c

Hens (very scarce) 15c

Drucks (very scarce) 13c

Turkeys (very scarce) 18c

Fish.

Silver Salmon 11c

Perch 4c@7c

Hallbut, fresh 11c

Yellow Pike 15c

Pickled 7c

Catfish 15c

Bullheads 13c

Trout 14c

Flounders 9c

New York Stock

New York, April 29.—Following are the quotations on the stock market today:

Gas 120 1/2

Union Pacific 152 1/2

U. S. Steel preferred 107 3/4

U. S. Steel common 57 1/2

Reading 161 1/2

Rock Island preferred 5

Rock Island common 2 1/2

Southern Pacific 89 1/2

New York Central 88 3/4

Missouri Pacific 16

Great Northern 121 1/2

Northern Pacific 109

Louisville & Nashville 133

Smelters 60 1/2

Colorado Fuel & Iron 26 1/2

Canadian Pacific 189 1/2

Pennsylvania 110

Erie 27 1/2

Chesapeake & Ohio 51 1/2

Brooklyn Rapid Transit 90

Baltimore & Ohio 89 1/2

Atchafalpa 95 1/2

American Locomotive 29 1/2

St. Paul 97 1/2

Copper 71 1/2

WAGNER'S REVIEW

Drift of the Weather.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight.

Missouri—Fair tonight, with cooler in east Thursday; increasing cloudiness and probably showers in afternoon or night.

Wisconsin—Cloudy tonight; cooler in south; Thursday generally fair.

Minnesota—Mostly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair, and not much change in temperature.

Iowa—Fair tonight, with cooler in east portion, probably frost tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness.

North Dakota—Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

South Dakota—Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Nebraska—Unsettled tonight and Thursday; probably showers; warmer in west tonight.

Kansas—Unsettled tonight and also Thursday; probably showers and warmer tonight.

Market Letter.

Chicago, April 29.—Routine news of very little encouragement to the buyer.

Weather with all that could be desired—plenty of moisture with seasonable temperatures. Some complaints of cold weather retarding seedling in the northwest. Cash demand mild for wheat, but fairly good for corn and oats. Southwest markets again paying above Chicago parity on both.

The action of the stock market eliminated that part of the war talk which was the feature of last week's market. We look for little further small concession in prices with renewal of bullish activities after the first.

LOWDEN OUT FOR GOVERNOR IN 1916

Intimates in Peoria Speech He Will Seek Republican Nomination.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—The Tribune of yesterday says:

Frank O. Lowden, candidate for the republican nomination for governor in 1916, last night made a speech which is accepted by republicans down-state leaders as the equivalent of a declaration of intention to become a candidate for the governorship in 1916.

Speaking before the Xanthor club,

an organization of young men from the republican and progressive parties, in Peoria, Colonel Lowden went to the front for party harmony, a reunion of progressives and republicans, and a coalition of all pro-protection forces upon the issue of the tariff as the dominant proposition of the 1916 campaign.

News that Colonel Lowden would make such a speech caused much comment in political circles.

The word went around that there will be little delay in announcement that former Warden E. J. Murphy of Joliet will be republican gubernatorial candidate, probably with the support of the republican state organization.

State Representative Homer J. T. Greenview, author of the "good roads" bill, is almost certain to be put forward as the entry of down-state republicans who are close to Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Former Speaker Charles Adkins is preparing to run as an out-and-out "farmers' candidate."

Republicans in touch with Colonel Lowden expressed the judgment that he will start independently of all factions.

While the republicans were stirring up with the governorship talk, the democrats were preparing for the 1914 campaign. The state committee will meet at the Hotel Sherman Friday to complete arrangements for opening the fight immediately.

Theater

AT THE ILLINOIS.

It is with its reputation already made in New York, Chicago and Boston and with a record of high and untainted praise that "The Ghost Breaker," with Victor Lambert of "Alias Jimmy Valentine" fame as its stellar attraction, comes to the Illinois Sunday.

Those theatregoers who saw and recall Mr. Lambert's singularly brilliant performance of Jimmy in the Paul Armstrong play may be assured that his new vehicle and the character which he enacts in it affords him an even more advantageous role than any he has been associated with hitherto.

The attraction is under the direction of Merle H. Norton, well known as a manager of high class attractions, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its merit. The piece is described as a farce with a strong tinge of melodrama and romantic background of love and intrigue. Four acts carry forward the story of the play so rapidly that the excited audience has hardly time to catch its breath between thrills. From a chamber in the Manhattan hotel in New York, the scene shifts to a suite on an ocean liner just at the point of leaving the dock.

The last two acts take the audience across the seas to Spain, and are set respectively in an old tavern, a right proper place for plottings and love-makings alike, and in the ancient historic castle with its buried treasure and its ghost. All the settings and especially those of the last two acts are remarkably effective, and help to "put over" a real atmosphere such as theatrical romances rarely achieve. Associated with Mr. Lambert is a company of well-known players, of whom not a few have been identified with the biggest stage successes of the past decade.

All the news all the time—The Argus.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Entire Change of Program Every Day.

FEATURE PICTURES.

Don't Forget Country Store Thursday Night.

Metropolitan Minstrels May 3, 4, 5, 6.

J. Stitt Wilson

Lectures May 5, 8 p. m.

Grand Theatre

DAVENPORT.

—Subject—

Socialism—The Logic of Civilization.

ADMISSION 10-20 CENTS.

J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster.

Washington 72 56 .00

Winnipeg 48 34 .00

Yellowstone Park 46 30 .00

DAILY RIVER BULLETIN.

Flood stage Hgt. Chge.

St. Paul 14 3.2 0.1

Red Wing 14 5.6 0.2

Reed's Landing 12 5.8 0.4

La Crosse 12 5.8 0.4

Lansing 18 6.1 0.3

Prairie du Chien 18 6.2 0.2

Dubuque 18 6.8 0.3

Le Claire 10 2.9 0.2

Davenport 15 4.7 0.3

River Forecast.

For the next 48 hours: Slowly rising stages in the Mississippi will continue from below Dubuque to Muscatine.

J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster.

Hot Water

LET us demonstrate our Lion Tank Heater to you.

IN the last few years we have sold over 1000 of them.

ORDER yours during the special sale and save \$3.00.

NOW is the time. Next week you may have to wait.

Sale Price \$13.00

This means connected and ready for use.

Telephone us and our salesman will call.

Peoples Power Co.

Rural School Conditions in United States

One of the most important committees appointed by the council on health and public instruction of the American Medical association is that on cooperation with the National Education association. This committee, appointed two years ago, has been working with a similar committee appointed by the National Education association on the subject of school hygiene. The first year of the committee's existence was devoted largely to a survey of the field and a consideration of what activities should be first undertaken. After careful discussion, the committee decided that the rural school was more in need of attention and assistance than the city school. Then the question arose as to the amount of available information concerning rural schools and schoolhouses. Surprising as it may seem, it was found that little was known of the actual conditions of rural schools in the different states. A preliminary survey was accordingly undertaken with a view to remedying this defect.

Through the United States bureau of education, Professor Dresslar of Nashville, Tenn., made a careful study of a large number of country school districts in the south. Special surveys in Connecticut, Vermont and New York, as well as general investigations which gathered statistics from every state in the union, and special studies of rural conditions in Idaho, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia, resulted in the accumulation of a large mass of information which is now being digested and drawn up in the form of a report. Professor Dresslar's work will be made public through a special report issued by the United States Bureau of Education.

While the work of the committee is only begun, enough has been learned to show that the sanitary condition of rural schools is not by any means so satisfactory as was generally supposed. In the New York Times, March 8, appeared a lengthy article based on a statement by Dr. T. D. Wood of Columbia university, chairman of the education committee.

After describing the organization of the committee and the work which it has undertaken, Dr. Wood said: "We grew up with the notion that the school children in the country were bound to be much healthier than the children of the cities. Our parents always credited the little red school house for their excellent constitutions. Of late years, however, there has been a good deal of suspicion cast on that same little red school house. We have begun in this day of sanitation and medical inspection to have our doubts about those unqualified benefits."

Dr. Wood then gives a few specific instances in proof of the general proposition that the country school child is from 15 per cent to 20 per cent more defective than the city child. In Pennsylvania, a study of 1,831 rural school districts was made and the health of the children in these districts was contrasted with the health of the school children in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Altoona. The percentage of defective children in Altoona was 69 per cent, in Harrisburg 72.2 per cent, while in the rural districts studied, the aggregate of defective children amounted to 75 per cent. This means that three-fourths of the 294,427 country school children in Pennsylvania are in need of special care and treatment, while even in New York City only 72 per cent of the children are at all defective.

The investigation of specific defects gives the same results. For instance, a comparison of the school children of

Orange county, Virginia, with those of New York City, shows that with all of the surroundings and disadvantages of city life, the number of New York school children with lung trouble amounts to only a fraction of 1 per cent, while 3.7 per cent of all the school children in Orange county, Virginia, suffer from some affection of the lungs. When the nutrition of rural school children was considered, it was supposed that here, of course, the country child would greatly surpass the child in the city, yet the average of malnutrition among the school children of New York City is 23.3 per cent, while that of rural school children in the districts investigated is 31.2 per cent. The same startling result is found when the figures for mental defectives are compared. Statistics from 25 cities and from rural districts in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Idaho and Virginia were compared, showing that the average of mental defects among city children was 0.2 per cent, while the average among rural school children was 0.8 per cent. Heart disease is twice as prevalent among country children as among city school children. City school children have only 0.13 per cent of curvature of the spine, while rural school children have 3.5 per cent. Ear troubles are five times as frequent among country children. Adenoids are found in city school children in 8.5 per cent, but in the country the percentage is 21.5. The children in 25 cities showed an average percentage of enlarged tonsils of 8.8, while a similar number of country children showed over 30 per cent, and in Idaho the percentage ran up to 43.9.

Discussing the causes for these amazing and startling conditions, Dr. Wood finds that even in the slums, where the pinch of poverty is the sharpest, the food is better prepared than it is in the country, while the distance from dentists, oculists and clinical advantages accounts for the large number of defects of sight, hearing and teeth. Country houses are often drafty and overheated. The chances for house infection are greater and children are more exposed to cold, heat and dampness. The school houses are often old and carelessly built and have insufficient equipment. In seven states there is no regulation of the sanitation of country schools. Heating is generally by means of a stove, and bad ventilation is usually the result. Seating accommodations are bad and general sanitary conditions often unspeakable. Frequently the only provisions for cleanliness are a pail of water, a dirty basin and a towel. Drinking arrangements are bad and drinking water often contaminated. Dr. Wood sums up the situation thus: "Now take into consideration the many other conditions which the country child has to meet—physical labor, chores before he starts for school in the morning, a

badly assorted breakfast, a long walk over bad roads—then subject him to direct infection, to bad water, and it is small wonder that he falls prey to a dozen maladies more readily than the city child."

The results of this survey of rural schools cannot fail to shatter some of our previously conceived views regarding rural conditions, and at the same time to point out the remedy. Not one state in five today provides for its country school children. In most of the cities some kind of supervision and care of school children is maintained, but rural schools have so far been left very largely to shift for themselves. "The welfare of our country," says Dr. Wood, "depends on no factor more indispensable, more vital, than the welfare of our rural life. Our finest crops are our children. The farmer does not see this truth. If